REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,944.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
„ Carwar	25	„ Onore	9
„ Narrakal	29	„ Vingapatam	10
„ Aleppy	29	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Coringa	11
„ Colombo	August 1	„ False Point	12
„ Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
„ Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Torrens, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
„ Kurrachee	Aug. 3	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur	3	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bahrein	20
„ Linga	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bushire	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Koweit	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	13	„ Guadur	29
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	Sept. 1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commence ing on the 15th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BENMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE ..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA, and on the 24th, on the 1st of *each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

Rates through the Suez Canal.)

2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
£15	£4	
22	8	
24	9	Without food.
30	9-10	
34	14	
34	14	
34	14	
34	14	
35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children not above

CHANGES FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Indian lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., recognise that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers Arriving in India now Land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Eymons, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 Tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz.:—

Plateware, consisting of tea sets, white copper teapots, plated pickle and cruet frames, decanter slides, hotwater plates with covers, knives and forks, sugar boxes, &c., nicely gilted and decorated flower vases, China jars, bronze hanging argand lamps and a variety of sundry articles.

An Invoice of wooden and gilted carte de visite frames, and toys, consisting of Abyssinian tops, cigar steam boats, nigro dancing by steam, tin engine tenders, omnibuses, &c.

1 Case contain ng gilted fancy pocket note-books of sizes.

2 Cases of Gilted Jewellery, consisting of brooches, earrings, breast-pins, cro-ses, finger rings, necktie rings, lockets, &c.

1 Bale of Damaged Paper.

Few cases of Tasmanian jams by G. Peacock containing 100 tins in a case and each tin of a lb.

Furniture consisting of sideboards, sofa and reclining couches, screens, cradles, teakwood social round tables, iron folding cots, bedsteads, folding and easy chairs, blackwood chairs with arms, dressing glasses, dispensetables, bathing tubs, meat safes, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, chintz, dhotics, &c.

3 Bales of Canvas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Patent Safe Chubb's Treasury Chest.
1 Rosewood Cottage Piano.
Photographic Artiste's consisting of 1 mahogany camera, 10 by 8 by Bolton with 2 sides and 5 inner frames, and 1 full size portrait lens by Lerebour, 1 steriscope camera with lens, 1 bath in mahogany case, 1 lens by King 1 Ross view lens, 1 box of compass, 1 photographic colour box, 1 lot of Newman's colour, 1 tin still.

'JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

5 Bales Blue Cloth.
99 Bales Grey Cloth.
10 Bales T. Cloth, 4 lbs.
3 Cases Dhoties, Handkerchiefs and Fugrees.
1 Ca e Brass Cup Moulding.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Plated Articles, a Mahogany Full-sized Slate Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c., at No. 122, Grant Road, opposite the London Hotel.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd day of July, inst., at 1 p.m., at the above-named place, the valuable household furniture, &c., of an European Hotel-keeper, comprising glass and crockeryware, plated articles, spoons and forks, candlesticks, salver, cutlery, dinner sets, blackwood camp dining table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, hanging argand and kerosine lamps, carved circular table, drawing-room and reclining couches, easy and drawing-room chairs, teapoys, carved pier tables, engravings in gilt and maple frames, a large mirror in gilt frames, cupboards, presses, screens, a beer machine, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, and marking boards, blackwood camp cots, iron painted bedstead with mattress, dressing and wash-hand tables, towel horses, dispense cupboards and tables, water filter, table linen, copper cooking utensils and other articles, China and coir mattings, few dozens light sherry, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1874.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 6TH PROXIMO.)

THE Steam-ship EMBLEHOPE, 1,944 Registered Tons, Captain Stephenson, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers. Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to SUEZ	£ 30
Do. LIVERPOOL	£ 50
2nd Do. Do.	£ 30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—INSURANCES effected by the Undersigned AGENTS in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited), 31, Elphinstone Circle.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE of the above Company is made PAYABLE, at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, on or before the THIRD DAY of AUGUST next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કંપની

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1874.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEE our ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :

SHERRY	Reform	Per dozen Rs. 15
„	Virgin	„ 17
„	Diamond	„ 21
„	Amontillado	„ 28
PORT	Double Diamond	„ 22
CATALAN	White	„ 15
CLARET	St. Julien	„ 21
HOCK	Rudesheim	„ 03
CHABLIS	Superior	„ 18
CHAMPAGNE	Quarts	„ 30
„	Pints	„ 16
MOSELLE	Quarts	„ 30
„	Pints	„ 16
BRANDY	Royal Cognac	„ 19
„	Raynard's	„ 27
WHISKEY	Fine Old Irish	„ 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, excellent order.

Per Dozen .....Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, a PAIR of strong, sound, AUSTRALIAN MARES. A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Second Revised Edition of

VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,

Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz. :—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the

SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealers in India.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 301, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Offices, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

NOTICE.—BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of M. Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that upon the ordinary business being concluded, the following business will be brought before the Meeting and propositions made for passing Special Resolutions to effect the following objects :—

I. To substitute Two Shares for Five Shares, as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and to amend Clause 55 of the Articles of Association accordingly.

II. To enable the Directors when and as they may deem it advisable to remove a portion of the Gins, and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Palej to some of the neighbouring Districts.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 27½ per whole Share, and Rs. 68 per Quarter Share, out of the profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1874 will be payable to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY is hereby convened to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the first day of August 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, that is to say :—

1. That the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and to be called the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 25,00,0 0, divided into 4,000 shares of Rs. 625 each, all the property, movable and immoveable, and all the rights, credits, business and goodwill, including all debts, outstanding and liabilities of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 4,000 shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 4,000 Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share of Rs. 2,500 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive four shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Share of Rs. 2,500 held by him in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every quarter Share of Rs. 625 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every quarter Share of Rs. 625 held by him in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.
3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Section 171 of the said Act X of 1866 to Liquidators.

And for the purpose of transacting the following business (that is to say) :—

1. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.
2. To consider the formation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.	*Registered under Act X. of* 1866.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS AND PENSIONS.

ON NEW, SOUND, and POPULAR PRINCIPLES, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

SPECIALITY—NATIVE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 10,00,000.

Board of Direction.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Medical Advisers.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D.,
President and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

Age.	Payable for Whole Life.	Payable for 15 years only. Promissory Note for Rs. 68-12-8.	Payable age 50, or Death. Promissory Note granted.	Whole Life during Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	39 0 0	46 0 0	39 7 4	1 17 0
25	43 0 0	49 0 0	46 1 4	2 1 11
30	48 0 0	52 0 0	56 2 8	2 7 4
35	40 0 0	55 0 0	73 6 0	2 14 2

Without Profit Rates 10 per cent. lower than above.

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this Company on the lives of PARSEES, HINDOOS, MAHOMEDANS, EUROPEANS, and EURASIANS, with perfect safety.

Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.

AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *Prohibited.*

[These essential features are not granted by any other Company, which proves the desire for complete security to the Assured.]

ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICIES.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

Examples of Annual Premiums for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at Death, or Age 55. With Profits.

LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
SUBSTITUTION OF LIVES.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits paid every Three Years to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-hol

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy, but quotations were unchanged, and this morning's report is dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 7,000. The receipts at the American Ports are 1,000 bales against 2,200 and the exports to Great Britain 1,000 against 5,000 on the corresponding date last year. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 17½ cents., but "futures" are ⅛ to ¼ c. per lb. lower.

Wheat is reported 2s. per quarter lower in yesterday's telegram, but in General Produce there is no important change.

A withdrawal of £210,000 from the Bank of England is advised yesterday, which coupled with the fact of Consols having declined this morning to 92¼ indicates a less favourable tendency in the Money Market, at the same time the position of the Bank is so strong at the moment that there is little probability of the rate of discount being advanced materially. French Rentes are given at 97½, an advance of ¼; Bar Silver has declined to 38⅛ per oz.

The greatest stagnation continues to prevail here, owing in a great measure to the tenor of the home advices and partially also to the heavy rains which naturally obstruct business. MONEY becomes more plentiful daily, and everything in the shape of a remunerative investment is consequently in request. Increased ease must also result from the reduction of one per cent. in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount announced this afternoon, and from present appearances, the difficulty of employing capital during the next two months will be very great. Share speculation may naturally be expected to become more active, but, so far, a considerable degree of caution is manifest and there seems little danger of it becoming unduly extended.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues extremely quiet with a downward tendency, closing quotations for 6 months' sight being:—Bank Bills 1s. 10⅛ to 3/16d; Credits 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅜d. per rupee. In Calcutta Paper there has been something done in demand at par, but we have heard of nothing in 60 days' sight. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but firm, and there are buyers at, Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105½; Fives and a half Rs. 110½.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm and fairly active. Bank of Bombays are again higher and in demand. Spinning shares are quiet without material change in value. Land shares steady, Colabas being in better favour.

In COTTON there is no change to notice. The state of the weather prevents shipments, while the character of the Liverpool advices is not such as to induce any change in value. Natives are shipping very steadily, and stocks are being slowly reduced now that the receipts from up-country are falling off, yesterday's arrivals having only been 771 bales, making up 1,710 for the four days. For the *New Crop* the late heavy rain has been highly favourable in most districts, although in some quarters they are having rather too much, and a few days' sunshine would improve the plants. In Vingorla we hear this is specially the case, the rainfall there having been exceptionally heavy.

FREIGHTS continue in the same position, dull, with very little enquiry. For Liverpool, steamers may be quoted at £2 to £2-1 3, sailing vessels £2-10 to £2-12-6 per ton.

IMPORTS are unchanged in every way.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
130,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New ..	800
10,000	500	250	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res.Issue	517½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
47,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,007	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of Indir.	123
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

920	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,420
1,800	2,500	all	175p.c	Alliance Spinning	3,020
400	2,500	all	...	Chowringee M. & P. Co	2,060
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	Bombay United	1,200
1,400	150	15*	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,400	2,000	all	50p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,780
1,500	1,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	1,375
750	1,000	all	60p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,470
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,400
1,500	1,000	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,360
1,500	1,000	all	100p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	all	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,755
910	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,225
600	2,500	400	200p.c	Royal	2,875
600	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,675
500	1,000	250	100p.c	Do. 10-1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	23 5-16
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4 2 10 3	do.	Ditto	...
.....	4100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	418	139 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,415
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	150
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c	Mazagon Land	1,195
6,0 0	1,000	all	15p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,5	135p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,430
1,000	50	50	6 p.c	Bombay Gas Company	65
550	...	300	15 p.c	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ p.c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
...	500	all	45 p.c	Treacher & Co	385
...	250	all	40 p.c	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	50	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We have no arrivals and departure to announce.

The Steamer Nubia, to Australia, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

THE S.S. "ELDORADO."—The S.S.'s Eldorado arrived at Madras at 11 P.M. on the 16th instant and her passage has been one of the fastest on record. She passed the Isle of White at 1 A.M. on the 14th June. Her passage to Madras therefore occupied thirty-three days including stoppages, which were 22 hours at Malta, two days twelve hours in the Canal, and three and a half days at Colombo. The total time under steam from the Isle of White to the Madras roads was twenty-six days. The following is her list of passengers:—

For Madras—Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. W. M. Acey and five ayahs.

For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Hannan, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Master Lewis and one ayah, Mr. Congdon, Mr. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Stone, Miss Alice Foster, Mrs. Francis and Mr. Platts.

The following passengers disembarked at Colombo—Mr. Cecil Wilkinson, Mrs. McDennison, Mr. Martyn, Miss Hamo, Mr. Gwatkin, Mr. C. T. Thurston, Mr. D. Guthrie Thomson, Mr. W. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Penge, Mr. J. Tyers Mr. Herbert Loftus, Mr. Vidal, Mr. H. T. Bell, two Messrs Cantley, Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Beer, Mr. Thomas Preater, Mr. Robert Hose and Mr. Gordon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
17	El Dorado (s)	.....	London.
	Meinan (s)	.....	Pondicherry and Galle.
	Bangalore (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
17	Meinan (s)	Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 21st July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north thermometer 82, rainfall 65 cents.

CANARA, 21st July, 4-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·96, rainfall 3 inches 74 cents.

MANGALORE, 21st July, 10-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south to south-west, maximum 74, minimum 75, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·92, rainfall 18 inches.

TUTICORIN, 21st July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west strong, thermometer 92, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 21st July, 5-4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west mild, thermometer 77, rainfall 5 inches 8 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS—20th JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Muriel, s, 40 casks fire clay, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 45 cases brandy, C. Bounnevialle & Co.

Strathclyde, s, 6 [illegible] butter, Bell Brandenburg & Co; 120 cases claret, 44 cases sherry, 22 cases port, 30 cases moselle, 30 cases hock and 2 cases caracon, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 15 packages papers the Bombay Education Society's Press: 3 bales papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 36 cases sewing machine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 3 casks cement, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 47 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Arabia, s, 32 cases champagne and 50 cases brandy, Pochajee Framjee & Co; 370 cases brandy M and E Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Azteca, 90 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.

Yeddo s, 132 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchore; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 200 bags wheat, Morarjee Cursondass; 56 bags wheat, Pursotum Kessowjee; 4 bales rags, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 75 bales cotton, Madun Coorpall and Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Varrie; 55 bales cotton, Jaitha Dewjee; 52 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 150 bales cotton, Motilal Choonilal and Co; 5 bales wool, Poonja Nursey.

Emblehope s, 50 bales cotton, Madon Coorpall and Co; 69 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall; 90 bales cotton, Raghoojee Bhoja; 80 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha, 48 bales cotton CanjeeDamjee; 113 bales cotton Govindram Jaigopaldass; 200 bales cotton, Motilal Choonilal.

Muriel s, 282 bales cotton, Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Marian Moore, 43 bales cotton, Dawood Allibhoy and Co.

Boldon, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 160 cwts. horns, Hessom Damjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan s, 50 bags coffee, Hajee Esac Ellias.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 18.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Capt C W Losack, Den Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is transferred to the Central Provinces from such date as his services can be dispensed with by the Govt of Bengal.

Mr G. Mann, Asst Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Assam, is appointed Offg Depy Conservator of Forests in the 3rd Grade from the 1st April 1874.

Mr. R H Shaw and Captain M. Roy, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, on the 7th December 1873.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W Donald, Offg Asst Acct Genl, Madras, is allowed leave on medical certificate to proceed to Europe for eighteen months, in addition to the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J L Lushington received charge from Mr R Taylor of the Offices of Acct Genl, Bombay, and Commr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

Mr. R Taylor is allowed furlough for three months, in addition to the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. G. W. Bagley, Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Central Provinces, is allowed furlough for two years.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain W Stainforth, of the Madras General List, Infantry, Offg Asst Comr, British Burmah, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The followine extract from list No. 11, dated 19th June 1874, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitt d to return.

Capt W S A Lockhart, Capt, M Clementi, Capt C H Palmer, and Lieut J F J Miller.

Granted Extensions of Leave.

Lieut Colonel W F Maxwell, R E.—4 months, sick certificate.

Major C J Hughes,—3 weeks, private affairs.

Captain T H Lewin,—6 months, sick certificate.

Lieut W H Browne,—3 months, sick certificate.

Lieut C F Powell,—4 months sick certificate.

H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Infantry.

Lieut J J Kennedy, Wing Sub, 5th Infy, to be Adjt, vice Capt H C Onslow, deceased.

5th Infantry.

Capt A R Oakes, Offg Wing Sub 3rd Infy to be Wing Sub, vice Lieut J. J. Kennedy, appointed to the 2nd Infy.

The G G O No 453 of the 30th April 1874, notifying the grant of leave of absence on private affairs for two months to Capt G B Farrington, 2nd in Command, 1st Cavy Hyderabad Contingent, is cancelled.

The services of Lieut E A Fraser, of the Madras S C, Adjt, 3rd Madras Lt Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Dept No. 1458 G, dated the 17th July 1874, the services of Surg R Caldecott, of the Bombay Medical Dept offg in medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Sel, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut Col Neil Edmonstone Boileau, Ben S C.—5th July 1874

Lieut Col Henry John Templer, Bengal S C—10th July 1874.

Lieut Col Alexander Pond, Bengal S C—11th July 1874.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal S. C. having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt George Frederick Mayrie Phillips,—15th July 1874.

Mr W N [illegible] two officers, established the presumption that it regards men rather than principles, and that religious toleration and the liberty of the press are not secured to the people by law but depend on the caprice of men enjoying influence at headquarters. It ought to be placed out of the power of any police officer to do what Mr. Souter did. The suppression of Jalbhoy's book has, we believe, had the worst possible effect throughout India, in encouraging the Mussulmans to cherish the conviction they have entertained for the last two years, that the Government is afraid of them and wishes to atone for past neglect by conciliating and petting them and deferring to all their prejudices. To fan the flame of Mussulman fanaticism by unwise concessions is the most mischievous policy the English Government can adopt; and it will be a matter for deep regret if the Secretary of State in Council has failed to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the Parsee Memorial to lay down, in words about which there can be no mistake, rules for the guidance of all Indian Governments in disposing of delicate questions as to the bounds of free discussion which are now apparently left for settlement to high-handed officers of police.

Assist General.

Mr F Barnes, Depy Controller, Punjab Northern State Railway, to be Depy Controller, Office of Acct Genl, P W D, but to officiate as Controller, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on leave of Mr Trotter, or until further orders.

Capt F G Oldham, R E., Offg Deputy Controller of Accounts, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th March 1874.

Mr F Morrison, Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, and Offg Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, with the rank of Depy Controller.

Mr W H Marten, Assist Controller, North-Western Provinces, to be Asst Controller, Indus Valley State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th July 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

16th Lancers—Lieut and Adjutant W Barker, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Major H M Finlay, (B Batt 10th Brigade,) to Simla, from the 13th June to the 14th July 1874, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut J R Povah, to Calcutta, from the 16th July to the 16th Nov, to study the Native languages.

Lieut G H B Coste, to Calcutta, from the 15th July to the 15th November, to study the Native languages.

40th Foot—Capt R C Brook, from the 14th to the 16th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut A Wilkinson, to Calcutta, from the 9th July to the 15th Augt on private affairs, in extension of leave granted by G G C C 24th ultimo, p 272.

41st Foot—Surgn Major C Martin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lieut Col C Blewitt, to Simla, from the 19th July to the 5th Augt on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

109th Foot—Major W H Davis, to remain in England, from the 13th July to the 15th Nov on urgent private affairs, in extension.

British Medical Service—Surgn E Chandler, (attached to 73rd Foot,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Maj R Sadleir, (E Bat 11th Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers—Maj J Chesiry, to remain in England, on private affairs from the 16th Sept 1874 until return home of his corps.

40th Foot—Maj T C Hinde, to Nynee Tal, from the 14th July to the 31st July 1874, in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col W D Morgan, (Comdt 32d Pioneers,) to remain at Umballa, from the 20th Sept, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Capt. J. W. Taylor, (attached to the 35th N I to Bombay, from date of leaving regiment, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

Date.		Mail: closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	July 24	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	No after packet	
China	,, 27	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 31	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 31	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	8	8	8	0
	9	4	9	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

		At 5 P.M.			At 7 P.M.
Friday	July	24	Monday	Oct.	5
,,	,,	31	,,	,,	12
,,	Aug.	7	,,	,,	19
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	26
,,	,,	21	,,	Nov.	2
,,	,,	28	,,	,,	9
,,	Sept.	4	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	23
,,	Sept.	18	,,	,,	30
,,	,,	25			

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, Spies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

		At 4 P.M.			At 4 P.M.
Monday	July	27	Tuesday	Oct.	6
,,	Aug.	10	,,	,,	20
,,	,,	24	,,	Nov.	3
,,	Sept.	7	,,	,,	17
,,	,,	21	,,	Dec.	1
			,,	,,	15

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—July 19th, at Sattara, the wife of J. W. Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Rutnagiri Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—WEAVER—July 8th, at Campbellpore, Sergeant John West, B Battery F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Ann Weaver, daughter of Private Emanuel Weaver, of H. M.'s 39th Detachment.

DEATH.

TODD—July 12 h, at Umballa, Margaret, the wife of Mr. J. Todd, widow of the late Bazaar Sergeant O. Toole, aged 62.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

THERE is one point of general interest left unnoticed in the telegram from London about the riots, but not, we trust, in the despatch of which it professes to be a summary. Nothing is said regarding the suppression by Mr. Souter of Jalbhoy's book about the Prophet Mahomet. The special grievances of the Parsees seem to have all received full and fair consideration,—and indeed the reply of the Secretary of State might almost be described as an echo of the Parsee Memorial—but by a singular oversight the grievance which affects Christians and Hindoos at least as much as Parsees has been quite forgotten by the compiler of the telegram. Yet it is undoubtedly a matter of first-rate importance that the policy which the Government intends to carry out in dealing with rival sects, and the limits it means to set to the liberty of speaking and writing in India, should be clearly and authoritatively declared. The precedent established by Mr. Souter, of stopping the sale of a book because certain expressions in it had given offence to the Mussulmans, has not yet been formally condemned; and, though it is true that the conduct of the Kurrachee Magistrate who imitated Mr. Souter was promptly disavowed, the local Government has, by its

The movements in the trade of India have always attracted much attention, even in the earliest period, when Pliny looked with some apprehension upon the quantity of gold and silver that annually left the civilized world of his days, to be lost, as he considered, in the sink of the precious metals, which he esteemed India to be. In our own days great have been the discussions about this same subject, alarm having been felt by some writers lest the foreign rule to which the country is now subjected should have the effect of preventing the supplies of gold and silver from continuing to flow in as abundantly as formerly. But the fluctuations in the trade of India have been more remarkable during the last three quarters of a century than, probably, at any former period in the history of India.

The commerce of India has been carried on from the earliest historical times, the spicery of the company of Ishmaelites who brought Joseph down into Egypt, after having purchased him for twenty pieces of silver, having most probably been brought from India; and during the Buddhist era, before Brahminical notions put an end to the travelling propensities of the Hindoos, a large trade was carried on with the south-western part of Arabia and the Persian Gulf, and through that route with Western nations. On the east coast of Hindoostan the trade extended to Ceylon, Burmah, Malacca, and Sumatra, and was carried on apparently entirely by Hindoos; but it is not equally certain that the trade on the western coast was entirely in the hands of the Hindoos, as the Arabs certainly were to a great extent the carriers of Indian trade on the western shores of India, and their ships, together with Chinese ships, visited the western side of Ceylon and the Malabar Coast. All this took place during the Buddhist period, which a Hindoo writer has recently called "the most glorious in the history of early India." Foreign commerce then spread, he says, east and west from China to the Red Sea, to Mozambique, and the ports on the east coast of Africa, and has lasted up to the present day at the last-named ports, and it was without doubt very profitable; but after a thousand years of freedom under the Buddhist religion the long age of stagnation and indolence set in, for Brahminism prevailed throughout the land, and foreign travel and foreign intercourse were forbidden. "The sea was condemned as an unhallowed element," adds the Hindoo writer, and "to pass the "Indus was to quit the pale of Hindooism." Enterprise died out in a short time under such absurd religious principles as these, and the long ages of superstition and corruption of all sorts have followed since, the fatal effects of which are very plainly visible now in the spiritless condition of the Hindoos, and the almost helpless state in which they have become involved, yielding up their country first to Mahomedan and then to British rule without having the power to offer any resistance; and they have lost, perhaps for ever, all trace of national spirit or feeling and love of enterprise. The Hindoos might change many of their religious notions without the smallest fear of suffering any disadvantages from the sacrifice.

An important change took place in the whole of the trade of India after the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The old familiar route through Egypt and Persia which had been followed for so many centuries was only occasionally used for the conveying of the rich freights of the East to Europe; but by the new route round the Cape came the new traders whose destiny it was to become masters of India, and who have during the period they have traded with India superseded and supplanted many of the chief articles of commerce of the inhabitants of India, besides making themselves their rulers. Within the last few years the original route to India has been again used, with the grand modern addition of the Suez Canal, a highway for the ships of all nations, whilst the comparatively new route via the Cape of Good Hope has been abandoned, perhaps finally.

The manufacturing industry of India has suffered the most of all her industries by the competition of Manchester piece-goods, but it is not for a very long time that the ancient manufactures of India have been in rivalry with English skill, for the year 1813 was the first in which cotton goods were imported, and then only to the extent of Rs. 92,000, less than one lac, and in the following year the importation was under half a lac of rupees. In less than five years, however, it had risen to 11¼ lacs, and the year after, in 1818, the amount had more than doubled, being over 26½ lacs of rupees in value. The amount of cotton goods exported from India during this period was nearly 53 lacs of rupees in value in 1813, but it rose rapidly to one crore and sixty-five lacs in three years' time. This was the highest total reached in the export trade in cotton goods from India, after which the total fell rapidly, till in 1819 it was only 90 lacs in value and now the total has become insignificant. The importation of cotton goods during this short period of about seven years seems to have given an impetus to the trade in native manufactures, the markets with Europe having been then thrown open, owing to the abolition of the monopoly of the trade with India which had been enjoyed so long by the East India Company. The rapid rise in these three or four years in the exports of cotton goods shows what India lost through the narrow, selfish policy of the East India Company, who prevented the manufactures of India from getting any substantial footing in Europe before the knowledge of the manufacturing arts spread to Manchester. With superior energy, larger capital, and the unlimited supply of the American staple, Manchester has in about half a century utterly supplanted every useful cotton manufacture of India, and has always been able to offer her wares to India's millions of consumers at prices that native manufacturers have never been able to compete with. But it was only in the year 1824 that cotton twist was first introduced into India from England, so that for a period of not much more than half a century the manufacturers of Manchester have had the markets of all India open to them and have been able to draw large profits therefrom. The manufacturing industry of India that they have thus come down upon with such force has been staggered considerably by the blow, but cannot be said to have been annihilated, and the time of recovery from the shock seems to be approaching. The extent of the trade in Manchester piece-goods and cotton twist has reached in fifty years from a few lacs to over twenty crores of rupees; there is, therefore, a very extensive market open to the skill and industry of Indian manufacturers as well as to the fortune favoured manufacturers of Lancashire, and the struggle is apparently about to commence into whose possession this splendid market, perhaps with the addition of the China and other Eastern markets, shall finally fall.

India is not, therefore, without hope, notwithstanding the deleterious effects of an obstructive and enervating creed and the presence of an energetic race of foreigners who have taken possession of the land and who also rule the people; modern civilization, education, and mechanical science may be found to be very important forces in the development of the slumbering energies of the Hindoos, and the prosperity of native manufacturing skill may be again witnessed.

Whilst new hopes are thus inspiring new efforts amongst the native traders, corresponding anxiety is depressing the Manchester manufacturers whose unexampled prosperity has apparently received a check. The limit to the producing powers of Manchester which has perhaps been reached has been determined by the progress of events, and one of the first effects of rapid communication between distant parts of the world has been to equalize prices and to place opportunities of entering into profitable undertakings on nearly the same footing in all places. India has ever been regarded as a mine of great wealth, and so long as she could sell the rest of the world goods that she alone produced her pre-eminence and wealth increased, and the slender means of communication shut out intruders and imitators and left her to secure for centuries fair profit on her industries. But the establishing of regular and rapid communication with Europe soon showed how little strength India possessed to contend against either the competition of foreign traders or the power of foreign arms. She succumbed to both, but first of all to the latter; and, though her defeat in manufacturing skill has been the most crushing of the two, yet it is probable that she may recover from that before she can boast of being an independent power. The present aspect of affairs is without doubt a source of very considerable satisfaction to the Paramount Power, for no other movement—certainly none on the part of the Public Works Department—is so likely to have important financial results and to lead to that productive development which the Government of India is so constantly striving to obtain, as the successful formation of manufacturing industry, and nothing could help it so effectually as the voluntary action of native capitalists. The financial condition of the country has always been a source of great anxiety to the Government of India, and the dwindling away of the chief occupations of the people through excessive foreign competition has greatly aggravated its difficulties under that head; but there is a time for all things, and even resistless energy and unlimited capital cannot always remain in the same hands; the forces they set in motion may be successfully employed by others, and their beneficial influence be made applicable in a thousand different ways.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

PAPERS were placed yesterday on the Editors' Table, containing reports by Mr. T. C. Hope, Political Agent at Surat, on the administration of certain petty states during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74. The States reported upon are Dhurumpoor, Bansda, and Sucheen, whose united population is 122,000, while their revenues are supposed to amount to about 5 lacs, and their military forces to about 400 men. Dhurumpoor appears to be in a bad way. Last year the Rajah's agent was tried for embezzlement but discharged for want of jurisdiction, and the Rajah's son, who was studying at Surat, idled away his time instead of attending to his lessons. This year the Rajah, who seems to be getting more and more refractory, has taken away his son from school at Surat, slighted the proposal of Government to send him to the Rajkoomar College, dismissed his tutor, and given him a third wife instead. The boy is now above 16 years old, and the Agent has ceased to have any hopes of his improvement. The Rajah himself has refused to come and see Bombay—perhaps he thinks he would not be allowed to go back again—and he has no competent Minister and no regular Court of Justice, and shows no disposition to attempt doing anything for his people. Altogether a good-for-nothing sort of prince. Bansda is as backward as Dhurumpoor, and the Rajah has no regular Minister. But he has accepted compensation for abolishing transit duties on trade, and has paid his first visit to Bombay, from which "it is hoped he has learned a good many useful lessons." We trust he was not here last February. The Nawab of Sucheen is a minor, and Mr. Ollivant, the Assistant Agent who manages the State, is making roads, paying off debts, and carrying into effect a revenue settlement. This State will be free from debt next year. Mr. Hope has maintained the usual friendly intercourse with the Portuguese Government at Damaun, with whom he is in correspondence to secure the more prompt arrest of criminals; and he points to the need for an extradition and commercial treaty with the Portuguese settlements. The following paragraphs from the latest report refer to the affairs of the Surat Nawab's family and estate:—

The suits filed regarding three of the shares in this estate are still undisposed of. The amount in the hands of this Agency for payment to the successful claimants has now reached about Rs. 2,50,000.

Fatma Oolnisa Begum, the heiress of Meer Moinoodeen Khan, of the family of the late Nawab of Surat, died on June 13th, 1873. She left a remarkable testamentary document, bequeathing her property, valued at Rs. 1,60,000 and upwards, to the British Government subject to certain trusts. The Government have availed themselves of this right to one-third which Mahomedan law allows, merely for the purpose of securing the observance of the trusts by Meer Azeenoodeen Khan, a residuary, to whom the estate has been handed over as next heir. Considerable frauds by the late Begum's establishment were brought to light, and one of them was prosecuted, convicted in the Sessions' Court, and sentenced to eight days' imprisonment, and Rs. 8,000 fine.

Meer Zoolficarali, now 15 years of age, has been sent to England according to his father's dying wish, and is progressing favourably at a school at Hastings. He went from India in charge of Khan Bahadoor Eusofali, Inspector of Police, and has in England been kindly looked after on my behalf by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.

A certain portion of his estate is under the Agency management, but much remains to be recovered, if possible, from the hands into which it has unfortunately fallen. An In

EST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 20TH JULY.

The Orleanist General Latour has been appointed to succeed M. Fourton as Minister of the Interior, and M. Magne has been succeeded by the Moderate Deputy, M. Bodet, as Minister of Finance. The other Ministers remain as before.

The National Assembly, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, have reduced the annual redemption payment to the Bank by fifty millions of francs.

With the view of giving the Cabinet time to deliberate, the National Assembly have postponed the debate on the Committee of Thirty's proposed Constitutional Bill until Thursday next.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 21ST JULY.

Count Schouvaloff has been appointed Russian Ambassador at London.

In the House of of Commons last night Mr. Gathorne Hardy announced the settlement of the question of pay of Majors of Artillery serving in India. Majors of Horse Artillery are to receive the same pay as Majors of Cavalry, and Majors of Foot and Field Batteries are to receive the same as Majors of Infantry.

In reply to a question from Sir W. Anstruther, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, testified to the honest desire of the Sultan of Zanzibar to fulfil the obligatios by which he was bound by Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, but said that the only effectual preventive was to blockade the coasts for which purpose three ships had been commissioned and a supplementary vote of £105,000 been asked.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 20TH JULY.

The priest who was supposed to have been an accomplice in the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck has been released.

LONDON, 20TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account 92⅝

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 97½

Bar Silver 58½

The sum of £210,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England (destination unknown).

The Bombay mails of the 26th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Corinna and Marina.

Arrivals—Abbotsford and Eagle.

THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 21ST JULY.

Captain Chapman with the camp of the Yarkand Embassy arrived at Murree yesterday.

The Chief Court Judges have cancelled a previous order suspending Mullins, a pleader of that Court.

BANGALORE RACES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

BANGALORE, 21ST JULY.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY.

DESERT HANDICAP.

The Clown	1
Akbar	2
Red-tape	3

ARKARNE PURSE.

Merryleg	1
Delaware	2
Chieftain	3

AUCTION STAKES.

Jack Frost	1
Munijeh	2
Sweetbriar	3

LADIES' RACE.

No card.

PONY RACE.

Jamil	1
Little Tom	2

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced the Bank's rates of discount and interest one per cent.

IT is said that Sir Charles Staveley will arrive in Bombay on the 9th October, until which time Sir Augustus Spencer will continue in command of the Bombay Army.

IN recognition of the services rendered Government by Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, Nazir of the District Court of Tanna, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer on him the title of "Khan Saheb" as a personal distinction.

CAPTAIN E. MOLLOY, Adjutant 5th Goorkha Regiment, is appointed to officiate as British Joint Commissioner at Ladakh during the deputation of Mr. R. B. Shaw to act as Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelcund, or until further orders.

THE Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st April 1874.

THE Turkish vessel Kars, *en route* for Salonica, was run down on the 19th June in the Sea of Marmora by the Egyptian ship Behera, coming from Alexandria. Out of 350 passengers and crew of the former vessel, only thirty were saved and taken on board the Behera, which has likewise sustained severe damage.

UNDER the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869 ("The Justices of the Peace Act") His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain C. A. Baylay, Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Magistrate of Aboo, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

THE following singular notice appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"Mr. R. B. Chapman was left by the pilot at sea on the 3rd ultimo." If the Government of India intends to publish the names of officials who are at sea—and some of them are very much "at sea"—we are afaid it will be necessary to issue a new *Gazette*.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has submitted, for the sanction of the Government of India, a proposal that the services of a Parliamentary draftsman from England should be obtained for the post of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department on a salary higher than that which is at present attached to the appointment.

IT is said that Mr. T. D. Forsyth has declined for the present receiving the address which the members of the Anjuman-i-Punjab wished to present to him, congratulating him on the success of his Mission. He thought that it would not be right for him to receive any expressions of opinion on his conduct until the Viceroy had pronounced upon him and his Mission.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India seems to be troubled with a nuisance which a good many people are submitted to, viz., underpaid letters; but His Excellency has a remedy which is denied to ordinary mortals, who must grin and pay. He has notified that in future the senders of understamped or un-stamped covers will be required to remit the amounts paid on such covers in non-official stamps.

THE Bengal famine would appear to have enriched even Sind, for we see it stated that the receipts of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the past half-year were unusually good, and show a return at the rate of about three per cent. per annum on the guaranteed capital—a result which must be attributed greatly to the Railway Company having to carry much more grain than usual.

MR. T. H. PRINSEP, B.C.S., has just contributed a useful and valuable addition to the legal literature of the day in the shape of a supplement to the fourth edition of the Code of Criminal Procedure, comprising the Amendment Act (XI of 1874), the Oaths' Act, and many important interpretations of the law of procedure in criminal courts and rules and orders promulgated by various local Governments.

THE gross receipts on Indian guaranteed railways from the 1st of January to the 17th of May, 1874, amounted to Rs. 3,83,22,244 against Rs. 3,13,16,762 in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a net increase of Rs. 70,05,482. Of this increase the East Indian Railway contributed the large proportion of 52½ lacs. The increase on the G. I. P. line was Rs. 5,33,560, and on the B. B. and C. I. Rs. 2,68,182.

THE rate-payers of Calcutta have begun to find out that they are paying at both ends for the privilege of a Municipal market. The outlay in building a new market and acquiring the old one has been so considerable that the rents charged are necessarily high; and the butchers, *et hoc genus omne* recoup themselves most handsomely at the expense of consumers by putting a heavy additional price on everything they have to sell.

THE Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to the end of July 1874, including bills drawn before the 1st April 1874, but paid since that date, or still outstanding, were estimated for the whole year at £10,000,000 or Rs.10,74,60,000; but the actual to date has only been £3,307,214 or Rs. 3,52,15,000; so that there remains to make estimate good £6,692,786 or 7,22,45,000. The loss on the actual to date has been Rs. 21,42,860, at an average rate of Rs. 1-10·54.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief has directed that such men of the 5th Lancers, 26th Foot, 37th Foot, 41st Foot, 49th Foot, under orders to return to England, as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer or exchange into certain other regiments. Regiments, however, cannot be reduced below one-half of the Indian establishment of all ranks, in addition to the probable number of invalids.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* from Rangoon, dated the 18th July, is as follows:—Twenty rifles and one gun-carriage, sent to Thayetmyoo, to drill native troops with, were taken to Mandalay by the steamer Rangoon. Owing to consignee not coming for them on arrival, they were confiscated by the Burmese Government as contraband. Search also made by Burmese officials for arms on board Rangoon. None found. Political Agent said question of right of Burmese would be considered hereafter by the two Governments."

COLONEL W. C. RUSSELL, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, in succession to Major-General F. Turner, C. B., who vacates the appointment on attaining to the Colonel's allowance. Major D. J. Welsh, Royal Artillery, Officiating Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, is to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, as a temporary arrangement, *vice* Colonel Russell, or until further orders.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that although a certain period of regimental service is not required by the Royal Warrant published in G. G. O. No. 673 of the 1st July 1873 as a necessary qualification for promotion to the administrative grade of the Medical Department, it will still rest with the Governments in India to select for promotion to that grade officers possessing sufficient regimental experience to enable them to exercise supervision over military hospitals and regimental military staff.

AT present a very popular joke in India seems to be to send newspapers false obituary and other "domestic" notices. Thus, we had the spectacle the other day of a Hindoo gentleman gravely asking the editor of a Calcutta paper to believe that he was not dead, a request which the editor, notwithstanding the obituary notices of his own paper, was too courteous to deny. Now we see the *Pioneer* off its giggle for a moment to complain of somebody hoaxing it by sending an apparently well-authenticated "domestic notice" regarding the wife of a Mr. L. W. Teyen. There is not much cleverness after all in sending a newspaper a fictitious obituary notice; and if the present mania spreads we are afraid it will be necessary (like Mr. Lewis) for everybody to keep his own attorney to assure the public from time to time that he really is not dead.

IT is quite intelligible (says the *Indian Observer*) that relief works should be kept open to prevent the undue enlargement of charitable relief lists, but it may not be generally understood why the Government should re-admit labourers to relief works after a plentiful harvest has been reaped and the price of grain has fallen to something like normal rates. Labourers in India are seldom able to save money, and we fail to see why persons of this class will be much worse off after harvest-time in the year 1874 than in any former year when relief-works were not dreamt of. The works, however, may be of use in getting rid of surplus stores of grain; and it is, of course, very desirable that Government estimates of famine requirements should be proved approximately correct—even although the process of keeping up famine expenditure to the end of the year may be a somewhat costly way of vindicating the accuracy of such estimates.

A CORRESPONDENT supplies the following information about the comet, which nobody in Bombay seems to have been able to catch sight of yet because of the wretched weather we are "enjoying." If the comet is skulking behind the big, black, heavy clouds which have not given way to the sun for a full week past, and is really the cause of all the mischief which these clouds are doing to our health, to say nothing of almost every blade of grass being swamped, then the sooner it attains to its heliocentric motion the better will we be pleased:—The comet, which was visible a few days back near the constellation Ursa Major was discovered in April by Coggia. From the observations taken at Marseilles and at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Mr. Hind has calculated the following orbit:—

Perihelion Passage, July 8, 2112 Greenwich mean time		
Longitude of Perihelion ...	27·deg 47m n 13sec	Mean equinox July. 2
Ascending node ...	118 „ 24 „ 33 „	
Inclination to ecliptic ...	65 „ 51 „ 31 „	
Perihelion distance ...	·67437	(The earth's mean distance 1.)
Heliocentric motion ...	Direct.	

THE following general remarks on the state of the weather appear in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—Reports from Madras continue satisfactory. In Sind the river is still rising. In Bombay there has been abundant rain below the ghats, but in Guzerat, Khandeish, Nassick and the Deccan districts the fall has been deficient. Copious rain has fallen in the north-central districts of Bengal and the Bhaugulpoor and Patna divisions. In the south-central districts more is required for the transplantation of the late rice. Want of rain is also reported from Maunbhoom and Singhbhoom. Floods have done some damage in Dacca, Sarun and Chumparun. Prospects are however generally excellent. There has been a tolerably general break in the rains, after abundant falls, in the North-Western Provinces, which is doing good; damage from floods appears to be confined to parts of the Benares division and Jounpore; prospects are generally very good. Accounts from Oudh, where there has also been a beneficial break, are favourable. In the Punjab enough rain has fallen generally, except in parts of the Hissar division. The fall in the Central Provinces has been pretty evenly distributed, and prospects are good. An opportune fall of 6½ inches is reported from Berar. Prospects are good in Central India and Eastern Rajpootana; in the Western States rain is much wanted. Reports are good from Assam, Nepaul and Mysore.

THE DISAFFECTION AMONG THE KOLIS OF THE GHAUTS.

AT Mr. Sinclair's request, we publish the following copy of a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, with reference to a paragraph which we quoted from that journal in our Monday's issue:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

SIR,—I see in your paper of the 16th instant a reference to my notes upon the Kolis of the Sahyadri Ghats, published in the *Indian Antiquary* for this month. You appear to infer that their distress and disaffection are caused, among other things, by the Land Revenue System and the Stamp and Court Fees Acts. I think it due to myself to inform you that in my opinion these have nothing to do with the matter; and that I do not understand how my words could bear that construction. The Survey Assessment is popular in the hills; and the stamps and court fees are not felt as a grievance. As I have, since the notes in question were written (although previously to their appearance in the *Antiquary*), been detailed upon special duty in connexion with this very matter, you will excuse me from discussing at greater length the causes and remedies of a state of things which is the subject of a current official correspondence.—I have, &c.,

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Poona, 20th July. Bombay Civil Service.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF CHARGES AGAINST THE GOLF CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Indian Statesman*, in his issue of the 8th instant, uncharitably ignores entirely of any accidents from our "Golfers." I would, therefore, request permission to a corner to this, and being aware that your valuable journal is not only widely circulated but on account of a reputation of being independent of all class influences, I shall therefore venture to point out to the entire satisfaction of the *I. S.* the acknowledgment in your issue of the 11th idem, but regret to find therefrom to be not so vividly as has described Mr. Pereira's catastrophe. Who knows that their consequences may have been worst perhaps, and for want of ability in describing their catastrophe, and that on account of power and position of our golfers and perhaps "pecunia" as a compensation for injury received may have quashed the matter to the bottom of the sea. Our Souter Sahib of course would have been spared the trouble in interfering with the golfers had the accident befallen to the lot of one of them, for they themselves would have been made "beware of such dangerous game" as Hawky Club did? or, in another word, had the accident happened to one in the position of our Souter Saheb we know not what hubhub he would have undergone for the suppression of such dangerous game especially on our *Bombay Maidan*. Supposing had the stroke been on Mr. Pereira's temple or eye the result would be undoubtedly death, and our worthy Coroner would have recorded, "death accident!" and where it can be very well avoided? After narrating the mode of stun and reel, I know not how it is found out to say and believe that Mr. Periera is doing as well as could be expected, but I am to the contrary, that he still continues ailing and that lotions and ointments and other whatnot from M. D., and the village B., for the preservation of his nose and health is still continued. Indeed, unkindness towards European Clubs of whatever dangerous nature it may be is a sympathy and to be sympathised, and that accidents towards natives are not altogether extraordinary, but towards Europeans of the standing of those belonging to the Club the word "most" can also be affixed conveniently to the sentence altogether extraordinary.

As stated that the words Hi Hi is the shout and sign of danger from golfers on the Maidan, and if so our golfers may have made out ere this some experience of the whizzing breeze from the sea just nigh what sounds something like whiii, and corresponds, if you, Mr. Editor, agree with me, exactly to Hi Hi, and the passers and repassers being aware of there being no danger from such sound, consequently the "Bombay Maidan" is trodden up fearlessly. And moreover, Mr. Editor, is not the sound whiii bolder than Hi Hi, and if so, what apprehension of danger could there be?

The Whims of the Week had the kindness in describing our one-eyed heroes Hannibal and Phillips, and in stating that they proved irresistable in love, &c., and that had they two eyes and so on, but it is hoped that they were not for a target, or else the stroke would have had them?

N. R. Y.

BOMBAY.

FALL OF RAIN AT LANOWLIE.—On Friday last very heavy rain fell at Lanowlie, more than eight inches. On Sunday last heavy rain fell there again.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A portion of an unoccupied house belonging to Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and situated at Bora Bazaar, Fort, fell down on Monday last.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning on view of the body of one Valoo Peraj, a Mahratta, who accidentally fell into a well and was drowned. A verdict was returned accordingly.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the Session of 1873-74 will be held at the Reading Room of the Institute this evening, at 5 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

THREE CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The *Surya Prakash* relates an instance which occurred about a fortnight ago at a village in Talooka Jumboosear, in which a Patell's wife presented her husband with three children at a birth. They all died one after the other; but the mother is still alive.

ALLEGED THEFT.—One Gunesh Bux reported to the police that on Thursday last, while passing through Coppersmith-street, towards Null Bazaar, his pocket was picked of a gold watch chain and two gold mohurs. These, the informant states, were entrusted to his keeping by a Mr. Browne, a plate-layer of Vasnida. Enquiries are in progress.

SELLING OBSCENE PICTURES.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Merwanjee Khudabunda, a Parsee, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Killeen, with selling pictures of an obscene description. It appears that upon information which the prosecutor received, he visited the studio of the defendant, and succeeded in finding a box containing a quantity of obscene photographs. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DANGER OF AN APPEAL.—A Deccanee goldsmith was last year sentenced by the Sessions Court of Surat to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half on conviction of an attempt to murder a child. The prisoner appealed from the sentence to the High Court, which, on a review of the whole of the proceedings, according to the *Surya Prakash*, have sentenced him to death. The decision of the High Court is said to have created quite a sensation in the city of Surat.

MRS. LENNON AGAIN.—It is reported that Mrs. Lennon, who was lately converted to Mahomedanism, has applied to the committee of the Byculla Schools that her children, now in the schools, should be made over to her. The committee replied that the children have been placed in the schools by the Commissioner of Police, and that they must therefore decline to make them over to her without the Commissioner's authority. It is not unlikely that the matter may lead to an application for a writ of *ha cus corpus*.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—An adjourned general meeting of this Association was held at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co., on Monday last. Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee occupied the chair. The auditors gave in their report upon the accounts which had been submitted to them by the liquidator, and a motion was carried to the effect that the meeting were of opinion that the affairs of the Company had been fully and fairly wound up. The books, accounts, and documents of the Company are still to be retained in the custody of Messrs. Wallace and Co.

A DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY IN POONA.—On Monday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, a daring attempt at robbery was made in the cantonment, in the East Street, in the shop of Mr. Jamsetjee Muncherjee. It appears that a breach in the outer wall underneath the window of the shop was made, through which to enter the shop and allow of the door being opened to permit the accomplices to get in; but the robber he did not succeed in doing so as he could not open one of the bolts. In the meanwhile the mother of Mr. Jamsetjee, whohappened to be sleeping in the shop, was awakened by the noise, and she gave an alarm, when the rascal made his escape. It was very lucky that she was not touched, otherwise it would have been another case of the forcible robbery of the old Parsee woman which took place in our cantonment about two years ago. This old woman had gold ornaments on her person. —*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

VANABIBAI, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER v. NUTHIBAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Mr. Fletcher, Pauper's Attorney, appeared for the plaintiffs. One of the defendants stated that the amount of the claim had been paid off. He was told to file a written statement, and the suit was for that purpose adjourned for two months.

ESHWUNTRAO GOPALRAO v. BANABAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Venayek, for the defendants. By consent the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint and Rs. 200 and rent at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem from the 9th June last till the premises are vacated, and costs, with stay of execution for a month.

RICHARD BAIN AND OTHERS v. RAHMOOBHOY MAHOMED.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the plaintiffs, said that the suit had been postponed by Judge's summons for a fortnight. It was postponed accordingly.

ANJOORNABAI, WIDOW, v. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the defendants; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the brother of the mortgagor.

Mr. Farran said that the mortgage to his client was for Rs. 60,000, whereas the mortgage to the plaintiff was only for Rs. 7,000, and there was reason to suspect that this mortgagee and the mortgagor were colluding; and the learned counsel suggested that the case should not be sent before the Master.

Mr. Lang said his clients had as much interest in the property as the mortgagor; the mortgagees were seeking foreclosure of the property behind his clients' backs; and he therefore asked that they be made parties to the suit.

Mr. Latham said there had been a complete separation between the mortgagor and the other members of his family.

The Court ordered that Mr. Lang's clients be made parties, their written statement to be filed within a month; and the suit be transferred to the long-cause list.

JOOSUB JAN MAHOMED v. NATHOO HOOSEIN DHANGOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought on a decree of the Small Causes Court. The original decree was for Rs. 411, and the plaintiff claimed Rs. 125 for diet money supplied to defendants whilst they were in jail at his instance. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 536, with costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE V. SUMBHOODEEN MOOLA.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the plaintiffs, said defendant had given his consent to a decree being made against him. The plaintiff had leased his premises, a rope-walk, to defendant at a rent of Rs. 225 per month. Defendant allowed the rent to run into arrears and had signed an account in the plaintiff's books. Since the filing of the suit he had paid Rs. 1,000 on account and had agreed to give up possession of the premises. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for possession of the premises in the plaint mentioned and for Rs. 1,225, payable in the manner following, that is to say, Rs. 500 payable on or before the 29th July 1874, and the balance at the rate of Rs. 75 a month, the first payment to be made on or before the 29th August 1874. Defendant to pay per mensem a further sum at the rate of Rs. 225 until he delivers up possession, and Rs. 200 costs payable on or before 29th July 1874.

SEWRAM KHOOBALCHUND V. TREECUMJEE VELLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the defendants. After some discussion, the suit and all matters in dispute were by consent referred to the arbitration of Mr. P. M. Mehta, the award to be made in four months, with power to enlarge the time for two months further. Costs of the suit, reference, and award to be in the discretion of the arbitrator.

THE following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RUGONATH LUXIMONJEE V. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants appeared in person.

Mr. Farran stated that the suit had been brought to eject the defendants from a house which had been bought by the plaintiff at a sale on a mortgage for Rs. 2,100. Two of the four defendants (the third and fourth) had written letters to the plaintiff saying that they were only visitors in the house and were prepared to leave at any moment, and asking to have their names struck out from the suit. The other two defendants had filed a written statement, setting up a claim to recover certain monies against the house described in the plaint. It was shown, however, that when the plaintiff bought the property, the sale had been duly advertised, and that the defendants had never put forward their claims until proceedings had been taken for their ejectment. The first defendant had, moreover, attested the original mortgage of the property, and the first two defendants were brothers.

His Lordship gave a decree for costs against the first and second defendants, and ordered that all the defendants should deliver up possession of the premises to the plaintiff, and that the first and second defendants should pay to the plaintiff the rent of the premises since the 24th of March last.

BALLI BROTHERS V. CANJEE WALJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jackson appeared for Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiffs, and stated that there was another suit in Mr. Justice Marriott's Court in which the same questions were at issue as in the present suit, and it was, therefore, desired to have the present suit transferred to Mr. Justice Marriott's list, and fixed for hearing after the hearing of the other suit.

Mr. Farran for the first two defendants, and Mr. Latham for the third, consented to the suit being transferred, and his Lordship granted the application.

TRIMBUCK SUNTOO PANDARI V. RAMCHUNDER SUNTOO PANDARI.

Mr Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the defendant.

Mr. Starling said he did not know if his Lordship would hear this as a short cause. It was a suit by one brother against another for the partition of a house. The defendant agreed to the partition, but said that the time for it had not yet come, and that before it was made provision would have to be made for the payment of certain monies. The will of the defendant's father had a charge on the property for the payment of Rs. 1,000 to his kept mistress, and Rs. 200 to each of his daughters, which had to be paid before any division of the property was made.

Mr. Farran objected to the case being transferred to the long-cause list, as it was not necessary and would greatly increase the cost of the suit. The defendant, he said, had been in possession of the property for more than four years, and had obtained much more from the rents than would have paid the legacies.

Mr. Starling said there was a case before Mr. Justice Bayley, the decision in which would probably decide the present suit. This suit might therefore stand over till the other had been heard.

Mr. Farran said he did not object to such a postponement.

His Lordship then postponed the case for three weeks.

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK V. SORABJEE MANOCKJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not in Court.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,250 on calls on certain shares of the Bank with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th of October 1870.

The claim having been proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK V. EDULJEE SORABJEE DAVUR.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, moved to have the case postponed for two months.—Granted.

The following suits were struck out as the parties did not answer to their names when called;—The London B. and M. Bank v. Goculdass Doongersey, and Khunderao Morojee v. Lucchachund Ramchund.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE E. B. R. steamer—we believe the Princess Alice—will, next trip, bring up from Goalundo forty horses and men belonging to his Excellency the Viceroy's body-guard, as a guard of honour to receive his Excellency on landing.—*Bengal Times.*

SNAKES.—In 1870 and 1871 expenditure to destroy venemous snakes cost the Mysore Government Rs. 1,050. In 1873, 2,083 cobras were killed. In May and June last 1,450 were destroyed within the Bangalore municipal limits. The destruction of these snakes is now undertaken by the Municipality itself.

ORPHANAGE IN LAHORE.—We understand that the proposal we alluded to the other day as being on the tapis with reference to the establishment of an orphanage in Lahore is, we are glad to hear, assuming a definite form. The Chaplain, who is the prime mover in this project, has engaged a house in the city for this purpose, and arrangements will soon be completed for the reception of destitute orphans. The scheme deserves every success, and we most willingly give it our cordial support.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

PUNJAB AMENITIES.—An appeal of considerable interest to the tea-planting community of Kangra, as well as the good people of Dhurmsala, will be heard before the Chief Court next week. The appellant is Colonel Hawes, lately Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab Commission, who has applied to have set aside the order of Colonel Paske, the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, fining him Rs. 100 on the criminal side of his court for disobeying an order issued by him. The proceedings are somewhat interesting, as well as amusing, and we look forward with interest to the hearing of the case and the Judge's decision.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

HOME LETTERS.—In the sentimental old song of "The Indian Exile" the unfortunate subject of the narrative is made to exclaim on nearing the shore of his native land "England and Home!" As a matter of fact the former is not an Indian word. It does not strike us as strange, of course, living out here, that the word England should be practically erased from our conversation's vocabulary, but it is rather remarkable, for all that, that the little word Home, which in the English language clearly means the spot of ground where we have been brought up by our father and mother or guardians, the house and fields with which all our youthful recollections are bound up, the abode of the old pony, the young dog, the place where we had school-room tea, teazed the governess, grew from petticoats to breeches, and finally developed into the dignity of a tail-coat in the affectionate atmosphere of parental love, should be so unnaturally extended in its significance.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MOOLTAN.—Our correspondent sends us the following notes from Mooltan:—

Commercial.—Champagne and soda-water are rather *flat*. Indeed *spirits* generally are depressed, but I look for greater buoyancy in this department next month with the cooler weather. Cotton is *damped*—especially after badminton; and even muslins are not *firm*. Among the sales reported in this department I mention a lot of civilian's white jackets, which were disposed of at panic prices upon its being ruled that they were not regulation mess dress. There is a scarcity of *wet blankets* in the woollen department, but they are not much enquired after.

Literary.—A new book has been added to our station library.

Sanitary.—In the barracks are heard on every side imprecations upon the *soors*, yet the health of the station is good. A fatal case of *heart disease* to one of our number on leave, is reported from the hills.

General.—We have none—at least only an acting one: the *puces* one is at Dalhousie.

Musical.—The "*Orphens* seekers" are indefatigable. Erratum in last notes:—After "bag pipers" add "not to mention the execrable efforts of two amateurs."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WORSHIP OF BHUDRA AND KHALI.—On Thursday evening a couple of persons returning from a shooting excursion through a place called Goveepoor, near the fort, happened to pass through a mango tope, where they saw three native men with faces besmeared with vermillion and saffron and squatted near the base of a mango tree. On approaching the spot, the two strangers were startled to find that these colleagues of old Nick were performing certain diabolical orgies. Placed in the midst of them was a human skull which contained a human head, a round mass of something that had the appearance of coagulated dry blood sprinkled over with fresh blood; an old volume ("chevdes") of palm leaves, and a piece of rattan about a cubit in length. One of these men was bleeding in his left thumb, whereon a recently-made incision was visible, and with this blood the mass above alluded to seems to have been sprinkled. Further observation of the ceremonies was prevented by one of the men spreading a cumly over the whole disgusting scene. It was ascertained, however, that the three men were the disciples of Bhudra and Khali, and were offering their blood as a means of obtaining the "black art."—*Bangalore Spectator.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	July—1874. 13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·578	29·657	29·652	29·666	29·710	29·723	29.726
Temperature of the Air	79·4	82·6	79·8	79·2	79·3	77·5	77·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·6	79·1	77·4	77·2	76·1	76·1	76·1
Dew Point	77·0	78·0	76·6	76·7	76·4	75·7	75·7
Relative Humidity of Air	0·923	0·861	0·900	0·924	0·911	0·942	0·954
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·2	6·4	8·0	7·4	8·0	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·9	85·3	84·6	81·3	81·6	78·4	78·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	75·1	78·3	77·0	77·0	77·5	76·3	76·3
General Direction of Wind	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 395	Miles. 427	Miles. 327	Miles. 319	Miles. 398	Miles. 364	Miles. 446
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·57	In. 0·03	In. 0·57	In. 1·79	In. 0·25	In. 2·24	In. 2·92

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 19th July 37 inches 57 cents.

(*a*) W, SSW, W, SW, SSW, WSW, SW, SSW.
(*b*) SW, WSW.
(*c*) WSW, WNW, W, WNW, W.
(*d*) W, WSW, W, WSW.
(*e*) WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W.
(*f*) W, WSW, W, WNW, WSW, W, WNW, WSW.
(*g*) WSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, W.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—21ST JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st July, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

Via Suez, 20th July, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st July, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 36 minutes:

Via Turkey, 20th July, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 11 hours 51 minutes.

Via Suez, 21st July, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 44 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 21st July, 4-20 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 9 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 21st July, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st July is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 56	0 4
„ Galle	6 47	4 17
„ Kurrachee	1 20	0 3
„ Madras	0 20	0 1

ASPHYXIATING BURGLARS.—The manufacturers of vaults and safes for the preservation of valuables, and also those who profession it is to enter them for the purpose of plunder, continue to develop a vast amount of ingenuity. Almost as soon as we have the triumphant announcement of absolute security as the result of some combination or construction, we find that the device has been successfully evaded. All the arrangements of chilled iron and other modes of protection seem to be of no value against the efforts of experienced "crackmen," and attention now appears to be directed towards the addition of defensive weapons that shall maim or otherwise injure the intruder. One of the most recent devices of this kind consists in what is called the Chemical Armour for Bank Vaults, which is so adjusted that should the interior of the safe be penetrated by violence, sundry glass vials filled with sulphuric acid are necessarily broken and their contents discharged into powdered carbonate of lime, resulting in the instantaneous production of carbonic acid gas enough to asphyxiate a regiment. What mode of defence will be adopted by the opposite side, should this device be carried out to any extent, remains to be seen.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT ROME.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Times."*)

ROME, June 14.

THE American Catholics who arrived here on the 8th completed the duties of their pilgrimage this morning. To-morrow the party breaks up, each pilgrim to follow his own course whether as regards further travel or the journey homewards. Some are going on to Palestine, daily becoming more and more the favourite goal of American tourists; others intend visiting the principal cities of Europe, and a few only return direct to the United States.

Their stay in Rome has been short, — the unusual intensity of the heat has probably prevented many from prolonging it,—but the object of their journey has been fully accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned, and fortunately without causing dissatisfaction in others. They have completed the programme laid down for them by the Archbishop of New York, who at the moment of their departure addressed them in these words:—

"You will not bend the knee at the sepulchre of Christ, but at the tomb of his privileged Apostle Peter, to whom he gave the key of Heaven, and to whom he said, 'Thou are Peter, and upon this stone will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' You will bend the knee at the tomb of Peter; you will ascend the staircase of the

part from "Acis and Galatea," "Dryden's Ode, "Alexander's Feast," and two of Handel's least familiar operas, "Alcina" and "Semele." The most interesting incident in the performance was the all but unexpected appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, who in the first part of the concert sang the recitative and air from "Jephthah," "Deeper and deeper still," with its sequel, "Waft her, angels, through the skies," not only as well, but, as all who heard him must have thought better than he ever sang that very dramatic scena before. Mr. Sims Reeves's settled plan of not singing, nor endeavouring to sing, when he feels that his voice may fail him is one that must be commended if only for its excellent practical results. Admitting that by a great effort he might have contrived to get through the music set down for him more or less satisfactorily on Monday, he would in all probability have been unable to sing at all on Wednesday. Mr. Sims Reeves, who has taken part in every Handel Festival since the first preliminary one of 1857, was undoubtedly missed at Monday's performance of the "Messiah;" his absence, in fact, caused a general and not altogether unselfish feeling of regret. But by abstaining from singing on Monday he enabled himself to sing very perfectly on Wednesday; and in the vocal as in other arts it is a good thing for the artist to attempt nothing that he is not sure of being able to perform in a style worthy of his talent. If Mr. Reeves had not been as careful as he in fact has been of his beautiful and powerful but at the same time very delicate voice, his voice would have lost some of its best qualities and the singer all his reputation at least ten years ago. At a London concert in a small room Mr. [illegible] has a middle course and a "mezza voce" to [illegible] upon [illegible] does not feel equal to the [illegible] is heard at his best; but at [illegible] at the Handel Festival, he is [illegible] here, to sing and declaim at the [illegible] his voice and with his fullest strength. Think, [illegible] would be at a Handel Festival of [illegible] faintest suggestion of a false [illegible] Sims Reeves. The fact would [illegible] over the country from the press [illegible] one to two hundred provincial [illegible] are said to be represented; and the next [illegible] in every journal published between John o' Groat's [illegible] and Plymouth Sound it would be formally recorded that Mr. Sims Reeves "was not in good voice" or that in endeavouring to sustain no matter what note he "broke down."

This reminds us that one of the most remarkable things in connection with this present festival is the apparent eagerness of provincial enthusiasts to hear how each day's performance has gone off. Probably this ardent curiosity is provoked almost as much as it is satisfied by the telegraphic reports of the vocal and instrumental proceedings despatched in hot haste from Sydenham to every important town in the United Kingdom. In any case, it is found necessary to supply the provinces with all the latest accounts of the doings at the Handel Festival; and it is satisfactory to think that these accounts must of necessity include a most honourable mention of Mr. Sims Reeves's performance on Wednesday afternoon.

Enthusiastic, however, as was the reception accorded to Mr. Sims Reeves, it would be a mistake to suppose that the Handel Festival has owed any large portion of its success to the personal popularity of one or more distinguished artists. Great vocalists may be heard at the opera, at the Floral Hall at concerts of all kinds; but such a chorus and such an orchestra as are assembled for a three days' performance once in three years at the Crystal Palace are to be heard at the Crystal Palace and nowhere else in the world. Mr. Sims Reeves's appearance to sing the recitative and aria from "Jephthah" was, as we have said, the incident of the second day; but as at all the Handel Festival performances the grandest effects were produced by the choral and orchestral pieces.

First of all in Wednesday's performance came the overture to the "Occasional Oratorio," written to commemorate the suppression of the Scottish or rather the Highland rebellion of 1745; and those who on this occasion were present at the Handel Festival for the first time must at once have been struck by the absolute perfection of Sir Michael Costa's band. The present disposition of the vocal and orchestral forces may be the best one possible. But, as a matter of fact, the orchestra is massed together very compactly in front; whereas the chorus is distributed on each side of it, at the back, and again on each side of the organ, which forms an imposing object in the rear of the entire body. The advantage of position, then, is with the orchestra; and this may be, and we fully believe is, essential to the effective carrying out of the general scheme. Whatever else may go wrong Sir Michael Costa knows that at all events his orchestra will go right. He can count upon his musicians as upon himself; and it is a great thing in an arduous undertaking to have at least one element of success secured beforehand. A better choral ensemble might perhaps be obtained by bringing the various divisions of the chorus closer together. But it would be necessary at the same time to distribute the band—as, for instance, the band was distributed at the Albert Hall performance of Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World," with a long line of violins in front of the chorus, which was brought as much as possible forward: and it may be doubted whether by this arrangement the chorus would gain what the orchestra, through loss of array, would certainly lose. In any case the part played by the orchestra at the Handel Festival performances is calculated to give one a good idea of the supreme importance of orchestral as compared with all other kinds of music. In a small room nothing can be better than a quartet; in a large concert-room or theatre nothing is more effective than a good-sized orchestra; while in such an immense concert-hall—a concert-hall of quite unprecedented dimensions—as that provided for the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace the orchestra is the one element in the musical combination from which all that could be expected is fully obtained.

With commendable good taste the directors of the Festival lay no stress on the numbers engaged either in the orchestra or in the chorus; and though it is worthy of notice that there are upwards of 3,000 singers in the chorus and upwards of 350 musicians in the orchestra, what is still more remarkable is the fact that the exact necessary proportion between orchestra and chorus seems to have been found, and that the numbers—forming together a total of nearly four thousand—are not greater than is demanded by the nature of the work to be performed.

In the second part of Wednesday's concert, which, as the reader is already aware, was made up entirely of secular music, the first piece was Handel's organ concerto No. 4, in which the solo part was finely played by Mr. Willing. The orchestra, however, and organ vied with one another in the matter of execution; and the admirable performance of the band in this piece, as previously in the Dead March from "Saul" and subsequently in the March from Dryden's Ode, must have made many inclined to rank the orchestra at these festivals quite as much above the chorus as all would rank the chorus above the solo singers—not in point of merit, but simply as regards the effect produced. Among the solo singers none—apart from individual qualities—give greater satisfaction than the sopranos and the tenors; while the deeper voices both of women and men—in other words contraltos, baritones, and basses—are not distinctly audible beyond a very few yards' distance from the orchestra. The solo pieces, then, lose that prominence which at ordinary oratorio performances undoubtedly belongs to them; and, notwithstanding the merit and popularity of the singers to whom they are entrusted, become little more than calm interludes between the exciting, astonishing, and sometimes really stupendous choruses.

To avoid all possibility of misapprehension we must repeat that the solo singing on Wednesday, though ineffective compared with the choral and orchestral performances, was in itself admirable, as the names of the principal vocalists—Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Santley, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Signor Agnesi, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Vernon Rigby—will be sufficient to show.

A RELIC OF THACKERAY.

In the last *Cornhill Magazine* we find the following verses introduced as "found among the papers of the late W. M. Thackeray."

King Fritz at his palace of Berlin
I saw at a royal carouse,
In a periwig powdered and curling
He sat with his hat on his brows.
The handsome young princes were present,
Uncovered they stood in the hall.
And oh! it was wholesome and pleasant
To see how he treated them all!
Reclined on the softest of cushions
His Majesty sits to his meats!
The princes, like loyal young Prussians,
Have never a back to their seats.
Off salmon and venison and pheasants
He dines like a monarch august;
His sons, if they eat in his presence,
Put up with a bone or a crust.
He quaffs his bold bumpers of Rheinish,
It can't be too good or too dear;
The princes are made to replenish
Their cups with the smallest of beer.
And if ever, by words or grimaces,
Their highnesses dare to complain,
The King flings a dish in their faces,
Or batters their bones with his cane.
'Tis thus that the chief of our nation
The minds of his children improves;
And teaches polite education
By boxing the ears that he loves.
I warrant they vex him but seldom,
And so if we dealt with our sons,
If we up with our cudgels and felled 'em,
We'd teach 'em good manners at once.

THE FARM LABOURERS AT MANCHESTER.

(*Times*, June 22.)

On Saturday a large deputation of agricultural labourers, representing the men locked out in the Eastern Counties on account of their connexion with the Labourers' Union, of which Mr. Joseph Arch is the President, and the Federal Union, visited Manchester with the object of obtaining help in their agitation for increased wages. Their visit was made the occasion of a friendly demonstration on the part of their fellow Trades' Unionists, not only in Manchester, but the neighbouring Lancashire towns, of a character remarkable alike in respect of numbers, display, and warmth of feeling. The farm labourers' movement has from the first taken a deep hold upon the sympathies of the workingmen in the northern district. A few weeks ago a Central Relief Committee was formed in Manchester, which has already been the medium of transmitting to the distressed districts contributions from the neighbouring Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire towns, amounting to £2,500. The proposal that a grand trades' demonstration in favour of the men locked out should be made in Manchester obtained a ready assent alike from the leaders and the members of the principal Unions, and the political differences which at the recent general election were somewhat fiercely aroused and displayed with considerable bitterness, appear for the time being to have been sunk. An attempt was made to obtain the direct sanction to the demonstration of the Bishop of Manchester, whose letters to *The Times* on the subject of the labourers' condition have commanded for him extraordinary favour among the working classes. The *Manchester Courier* states that Mr. Wood, President of the Manchester and Salford Trades' Council, and Mr. Gaskell, secretary of the Agricultural Labourers' Relief Committee, waited last week upon the Bishop in order to obtain his adhesion to the movement, and his Lordship expressed entire concurrence with it, stating that he did not wish to withdraw a single phrase which he had used in his now famous letter to *The Times*. He excused himself, however, from attending the meeting or taking part in the proceedings, adding that he was already engaged to preach on Sunday at St. Paul's, and would not be in Manchester on Saturday. The leading members of the Farm Labourers' Unions and several of their chief supporters were present, and took an active part in the proceedings, including Mr. Joseph Arch, Mr. Ball, Mr. Henry Taylor, secretary of the Union; Mr. W. G. Ward, Perriston Towers, Ross; Mr. Cox of Belper; and leading Trades' Unionists from London, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Nottingham, and Birmingham. In order to bring the sympathizers with the movement arrangements were made with the railway companies, to whom a guarantee of £1,200 was given by the promoters of the meeting, and special trains were run from Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Colne, Burnley, Accrington, Bacup, Blackburn, Darwen, Bolton, Wigan, Preston, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sheffield, Rotherham, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke, and Macclesfield, calling at intermediate stations. All the Manchester and Salford trade societies, with representatives of their branches in the surrounding districts, joined the procession, which was described in the advertisement and as the event proved accurately, as promising to be "the most brilliant trade demonstration ever witnessed in the neighbourhood," and the effect which it was intended to produce was stated in the same advertisement to be to "show the farmers that the trade societies will stand by the agricultural labourers and defend the Union." It was estimated upon a rough enumeration of the files as they passed various points that between 12,000 and 15,000 Trades' Unionists joined the procession. Between 60 and 70 trades and friendly societies were represented, accompanied by 60 brass and reed bands, and displaying their distinctive banners and regalia. The component parts of the procession having assembled in Albert-square in front of the New Town-hall and the streets adjoining, between 3 and 4 o'clock, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, were speedily marshalled, and began their march through the principal streets about half-past 4 o'clock. In the square the agricultural labourers were the centre of attraction, and some of their number who wore white slops did a considerable business in selling copies of the *Labourers' Chronicle*, containing reports of the recent conference at Leamington, and sheets of songs used by the locked-out men in praise of the Union and setting forth the demands of the men, the sorrows and hardships of their lot, and the privations of their wives and children in consequence of the inadequate payment made for labour, the insufficiency of their cottages, and their powerlessness in the electoral representation local and Imperial. Fancy prices were frequently paid for this literature by the good-natured buyers as an expression of sympathy with the men, and charity in this form was further provoked by the display of two huge contribution boxes mounted on lorries into which all the moneys received were cast. The procession when it left the square was headed by a standard bearing a lithographed portrait of the Bishop of Manchester, with the legend painted on the obverse side, "A True Bishop;" and underneath, "The Friend of the People." To avoid all difficulties as to precedence, which arise among Unionists as among all other bodies corporate on the score of age, standing, and numbers, the trades walked in alphabetical order, beginning with the bakers; but an exception was made in favour of the farm labourers, who, in order to lend character to the proceedings, were placed prominently in the advance. They were preceded by a magnificent green silk banner, and as they marched along sang from time to time snatches of their trade songs to popular and inspiriting airs. This formed apparently the most popular part of the procession with the crowds who lined the principal throughfares through which it passed, and showers of copper and silver coins were cast into the two money-boxes, mounted on lorries, which the labourers escorted. These friendly demonstrations on the part of the crowds, indeed, caused great delays in the progress of the procession. Like the booth tragedian who could not afford to bring the dying agonies of Richard III. to a close under a rain of halfpence which assailed him from an appreciative gallery, and which over and again interrupted his last gasp as he stopped to pick them up and pocket them; the men in charge of the money carts seemed very unwilling to proceed so long as the merry chink of coins, shied into their gigantic coffers, gratified their ears. Otherwise there were few special features in the display calling for mention. Many of the trades—notably the house painters, the carpenters and joiners, the engineers, the coach and waggon builders, and the cotton spinners,—made a splendid display of banners and regalia, but the mottoes they bore simply expressed the common-places of Unionism, "Union is strength," "United we stand; divided we fall," with a persistent iteration which ultimately became almost wearisome. The letter-press printers caused an agreeable diversion by bringing with them a printing machine mounted upon a lorry, from which they printed Bishop Fraser's letter to *The Times*, beginning "Are the farmers of England mad?" and which is believed to have given a strong impetus to the labourers' movement. This broadsheet obtained a ready sale, and the multitude of pennies which the busy printers' devils collected must have added considerably to the day's drawing. The railway servants, who appeared in greater force than at any previous trades' demonstration, and many of whom wore uniform, were everywhere well received. The procession was finally wound up by a very interesting display made by the wiredrawers, who showed fac-similes of all the great ocean telegraph cables hitherto laid, lightning-conductors, and other products of their trade. The pageant occupied fully an hour in passing a given point shortly after its starting, when a comparatively brisk pace and compact order were maintained. Before its destination was reached the order of march had become somewhat broken, and it was half-past 7 o'clock before the tail of the procession straggled through the gates of the Pomona-gardens. Here most excellent arrangements had been made for the meetings—six in number—which brought the demonstration to a close. Though the grounds were crowded with visitors, so many gates of entrance had been opened that no block or inconvenience occurred.

The principal meeting was held in a large hall which has recently been erected, and was addressed by Mr. J. D. Prior, President of the Society of Carpenters and Joiners, who took the chair; Mr. Joseph Arch; Mr. Thomas Halliday, Chairman of the Amalgamated Association of Miners; Mr. Harford, Sheffield; and Mr. Sweeney, Bradford. Mr. Halliday attributed the improved position of the miners mainly their combination in a Trades' Union, and denounced the attempt to crush the combination which had recently been organized among the labourers as monstrous. The following resolution was submitted to the meeting:—

"We, trades' unionists of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, assembled at the Pomona Palace in public meeting, knowing that certain employers of agricultural labourers have locked out their men for joining a Union which has for its object the general advancement of its members, and believing that unions of labour can alone secure them the possession and enjoyment of their rights, resolve to sustain the men so unjustly locked out by contributing to their support by efforts again and again repeated until the right of union has been conceded by the farmers."

Mr. Arch, who supported the resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said that agricultural labourers were made like other men; they had feelings like other men, and knew how to appreciate goodness; and the expression of sympathy which had that day been made by the trades organizations of Manchester and the surrounding towns would never be forgotten by them. If there was anything that he should take pride in when telling his children of what English philanthropists had done, it would be to tell them that on the 20th of June, 1874, thousands of hard-working men, as well as true philanthropists, had met him in Pomona-gardens to support his cause and that of his class. (Cheers.) The object of the great demonstration that day was to show sympathy with the agricultural labourers because they had not their rights, and because their rights had been denied them. (Cheers.) Should it be written on the pages of English history that before the farm labourers obtained their rights they were obliged to move the hearts of great cities like Manchester, London, and Liverpool? In this nation of boasted freedom, ought they not to take the blush to their cheeks who had kept the tiller of the soil in serfdom so long. (Hear.) The farm labourer had not courted poverty or ignorance. He resented his poverty and grieved on account of his ignorance as much as any man, and when poverty and ignorance had been forced upon him against his consent and will, and it was impossible for him individually to extricate himself, was it not just and right that he should combine with his fellows in order to better his condition? (Cheers.) He had no doubt that what he said at this meeting would be criticized by some and denounced by others, but it must be accepted in the main. He was there to speak the truth, and if millionaires, and landlords, and farmers did not like it, they had "got to lump it." (Cheers.) When he came to the front in 1872 he had not been awake to the discontent which had been growing among the agricultural labourers during the last ten years. Writers had come into the rural districts and had written eloquent descriptions of the beautiful thatched cottages in which the labourers lived; they had expatiated upon their woodbine bowers and their little geranium gardens (laughter); but they had never entered within their dwellings and lived with them. (Hear, hear.) What he had proposed when Her Majesty's Commissioners were going through the rural districts was that these honourable gentlemen should stay a month among them and live with them. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) It was all very fine for men who were fond of the picturesque and the beautiful to admire the antique cottage of the labourer, but if they could enter into his hardships and his sorrows, let them try to exist on his 10s., 12s., or 13s. a week, and he was satisfied that they would then write down the positive facts in the words of the metaphor of Holy Writ—that the cottage might be beautiful without, but inside it was full of death and misery. (Hear, hear.) The question before the people of England—for it did not merely concern a handful of landlords or farmers—to-day was, shall these labourers have their freedom or shall they be slaves? The artisans of the towns had struggled for and obtained their freedom. Were the labourers in the fields a less important class? ("No, no!") Were they less useful to society? ("No, no!") Let them go into the dwellings of the rich and see their tables groaning under a load of the good things of this life, and ask who had laboured to provide these dainties. They were told that they must respect Capital—Capital had done this and had done that. He said that Capital was the off-spring of Labour. Labour was the parent; Capital the child. He maintained that it was dangerous to the interest, welfare, and security of any country when the child began to strangle its parent. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Halliday in his speech had put forward a grand idea which had been present to his own mind for many years. If the working men were to put their mites together in the large towns and buy up the land of the country, and let the labourers till it, what would be the effect of it? He said, fearless of contradiction, and he wanted it to go to the world, that the land of England to-day was capable, if properly cultivated, of bringing its produce to the table of every consumer 40 per cent. cheaper. (Cheers.) Let them read the balance-sheets of such men as Mr. Mechi or the statements of Lord Derby. Let them inquire of any practical agriculturist, and he would tell them that to-day the produce of England was decreasing. And why was that the case? Not because the sun had ceased his fertilizing power, not because the rains had been withheld, not because the providence of God had failed, not because the labourer was unwilling to work, but because the land was monopolized. (Cheers.) That was the secret of the mischief, and while the land continued to be monopolized, and not cultivated to produce to its fullest extent, people in the towns must continue to pay dear for their food. It had been said to him, "if you agricultural labourers combine, you will raise the price of everything;" and a man had had the impudence to tell him in a railway carriage the other day that they would even raise the price of ginger-pop a halfpenny a bottle. (Laughter.) It was a pet theory of many men that Unions raised the price of everything and drove trade out of the country. He maintained that the trade of this country had not been driven from it because of combination, but it had been driven from it because the artisan had had to pay more for his food and, as a consequence, his employer had had to pay more for his labour. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the present Government might think, or whatever others might think, they might depend upon it that the passing hour was a very serious one in the history of this country. Week by week hundreds and thousands of the best of our labourers were leaving our shores to seek work in other fields than our own. He would not say to a good labourer, "Do not go," but looking at the question in a national light and as a patriot, he said, we are approaching a crisis, and if the labourers of this country are not made more contented, if they are not better fed, if the lands are not better tilled and made more productive, you will have your provisions dearer and your artisans in the towns will not be supped down with bread and onions, as the farm labourers have been. (Hear.) If, on the other hand, the provisions of this country could be served up from 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than they now were, the artisan could work at least 30 per cent. cheaper, and the manufacturer could bring his commodities into the market 25 per cent. cheaper. Farm labourers in the rural districts had been told by their fathers and grand-fathers of the beautiful commons which they once enjoyed, of the pigs they used to turn out upon them, of the cow they used to keep, and so on. Where were these commons now? Why the landlord had put up fences round them. (Cries of "Shame!") He was familiar with a tract of land which some years ago was a common belonging to the people; now it was fenced off—the people dared not set a foot upon it—it was a great game preserve. He remembered that ten or 12 years ago 30 labourers were walking about with their hands in their pockets in dreary winter with nothing to do, and they said to themselves, "The farmer says he cannot employ us; let us go to the landlord and ask him to let us stick out spades into that waste land; we will pay a good rent for it, and what we do in the dreary month of November we shall be amply remunerated for in the smiling months of June, July, and August." "No," the landlord replied, "landless you are, and landless you shall be." (Cries of "Shame.") Thousands in our land were treated like this. Much as landlords and farmers might censure him now, he was confident that the day was not far distant when they would be led to see that the steps he had taken in organizing legitimately into a combination the class of men to whom he belonged would be to their advantage, for if they had not met Arch and the Union in 1872, before 1878 they would have met with something worse. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) They might smother discontent for a while, they might sop down the smartings of injustice, but the soul of man when injustice was brought to bear upon him in a merciless manner would swell like a volcano till it burst. (Hear, hear.) He did not want to confiscate property. ("No, no.") Some people told him that he was a Communist. (Laughter.) The Marquis of Bristol had said at Bury St. Edmunds that the doctrine he was preaching was Communism. (A Voice.—"Bosh.") He had been talking about 7,000,000 acres of common land which had been taken from the people, and the Marquis of Bristol replied that that land had been taken by Act of Parliament, and was as sacred to those who now held it as any of the rest of their property. Why, when the farm labourers got the franchise (cheers) and they meant to have it (renewed cheers), they would in all probability turn upon the Marquis of Bristol, and say, If by an Act of Parliament, which was sacred, he put a fence round common land, by another Act of Parliament, equally sacred, they would tell him to pull it down again. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Arch proceeded to say that the worn-out labourer had no prospect before him but the Union workhouse, while others fed themselves fat and made themselves rich, and made the sweat of the labourer the ointment to supple their joints of pride. They did not mean to have that state of things much longer, and he thanked the artisans of England and the sympathizing people of England for what they had done to help them, and to prevent them from withering away. Here Mr. Arch had apparently brought his speech to an end, but there were loud cries from the meeting that he should "Go on." He accordingly proceeded to speak of the question of cottage accommodation in the rural districts. He said that in days gone by reports such as those which had been recently made by Mr. Davenport, on the labourers' cottages in Cheshire, had been sent up to Parliament, and very little notice was taken of them. He was glad that so much attention was now being given to this subject, because the labourers, as much as any class in the community, desired to bring up their daughters virtuously, and their sons chaste, but so long as human nature was human nature, the task was almost impossible where husband and wife and children were all huddled together in one room. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, he maintained that if the truth were stated there was less immorality among the labouring classes than among those who lived above them. ("Hear," and cheers.) He had made allusions in some of his speeches to the preaching of the clergy upon these subjects, and these allusions had not been much relished. He had a very high respect for a clergyman if he were a man of the right stamp. (Cheers, and a voice, "Like the Bishop of Manchester.") Aye, like the Bishop of Manchester. (Renewed cheers.) The Bishop of Manchester, when he was a member of the Royal Commission, went into the homes of the poor, and wrote down the facts he saw—all honour to him for it. (Cheers, and a cry, "Three cheers for the Bishop!" which were given.) He felt a high respect for every earnest Christian minister, and he believed there was no earnest Christian minister of the Church of England or any other denomination who would not go fully with them when he said he should like to see the clergy of this country rid of their anomalous positions—as sitting on the bench of magistrates, and the false position in which they were often placed on Boards of Guardians. (Cheers.) Was it not anomalous that the minister who joined man and woman at the altar with the solemn words, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder," should afterwards meet them at the workhouse door and cut the tie between them (Cheers.) The agricultural labourers were told that they must not attempt to raise themselves, because the landlord did not get 2½ per cent. on his capital, and because tenant farming was not profitable; but he said if the landlord bought up land at any price for the purpose of making political serfs of all who voted upon it, or if the tenant farmer had half his crop eaten by game, the labourers were not to blame. They were trying to release the farmers from the burdens which were resting upon them, and the farmers would not allow them. Well, there they were, the stupid party. (Cheers and laughter.) He simply said this, that if the landlord was being robbed of a proper percentage on his capital, and if the farmer had grievances, the labourer had grievances too; and if to keep up the present system of landlordism and tenant farmerism meant to plunge into pauperism and misery, next door to starvation, thousands of honest men and hard-working women, and millions of helpless children, then that system was a disgrace to any Christian country. (Cheers.) The agricultural labourers had resolved that they would not suffer any longer for other men's mistakes. If they were asked how they were to alter the present condition of things, he simply replied that if it were not altered the labourers would alter their own condition by emigration to the United States, to Canada, or to New Zealand, where English labourers had already, by their energy and their skill, and without capital, converted stretches of pine forest into fertile fields, smiling with golden grain. But he desired Englishmen to remember that what the English labourer could do upon the pine forests of Canada he could do at home if he had the chance. He meant to try, by the help of God, to effect a great reformation in his class, and if it was not to be effected in England it should be effected somewhere else. England had paid £20,000,000 for the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies. She had now before her the case of her own slaves at home; and what had Government done for them? (A Voice, "Nothing.") Then they would make the Government do something before long. They wanted to work, but they wanted to live by their work, and not to be made paupers. They wanted to be treated and recognized as men, and if this could only be conceded to them upon fair, honourable, and just grounds, they asked for nothing more, and they would take nothing less. (Loud cheers.)

Among the speakers at the other platforms were Mr. Cox, Belper, who animadverted on the oppressive conduct of Boards of Guardians in the locked-out districts, and defended the conduct of the Unionists against the charges of intimidation made against them. He expressed his conviction that the threatening letter to which the Duke of Rutland had called public attention had not come from a labourer, but was a malicious forgery, and said he was willing to give £50 as a reward for the discovery of its real author, if the Duke of Rutland would give £50 more.

Mr. Henry Taylor, secretary of the Union, also spoke to a similar effect, stating that the threats and intimidation were almost entirely practised on the side of the farmers. He stated that threatening letters were received every day by the Union leaders and exhibited one, decorated with a representation of a coffin, a skull, a sword and pistol crossed, a poison cup, and a snake, which had been sent to Mr. Henry Mitchell, who recently spoke at New market, and bearing this inscription:—"Your life is in danger. Don't go to 'the Severals' with your windy lies any more. Fool, beware. Come, if you dare!"

Mr. W. G. Ward Ross, spoke on the land question and Mr. Ball on the capacity of the land for increased production.

Several other speakers from a distance, including a few agricultural labourers, addressed the meeting, but the majority of the speakers were local Trades' Unionists. Much interest and enthusiasm was caused by the singing of Union and labour songs by the Suffolk labourers.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL MAN.

(*Danbury News.*)

It is not a pleasant thing to be bashful. If anybody thinks it is, let him observe the misery, the utter wretchedness of a bashful man in company, and he will be convinced of his mistake. I have a friend who is perhaps the most bashful man ever produced by this, or any other country. He will walk a mile out of his way any time rather than meet a lady he knows. He has been known to threaten suicide to avoid the agony of an introduction to a young lady. Once in the excitement occasioned by a lady speaking to him, he sat down on a hot stove. Persons who were present say they never saw a man manifest so strong an aversion to any object as Jenkins did to that stove. He seemed animated by a strong desire to go through the wall on the opposite side.

A few days ago he allowed himself to be entrapped into accepting an invitation to a private entertainment, with the understanding that he was to go after a certain young lady and take her to the house. When the eventful evening arrived, he was, of course, detained at the store an hour longer than usual. At last he left and hurried home, haunted by the reflection that he would be too late—he would incur the everlasting enmity of the young lady—and other thoughts equally well calculated to quite a disturbed mind. When he reached home he found that he had forgotton to stop at a barber's to be shaved. That operation he had to perform himself. He slashed around promiscuously, and as he had not shaved himself since he was a baby, it is not to be wondered at that he cut several beautiful gashes across one side of his face, forgetting altogether in his hurry to shave the other side. Having at lengths as he thought, completed his toilet, he started off in the direction of the house wherein dwelt the young lady whose escort he had been forced to become. After he had reached the house, he walked by it several times before he could summon the courage to go in. At last he walked up the steps and pulled the bell gently. It was not answered, and he rang again. Still no one came to the door. Then he got mad and jerked at it wildly. This time it was heard quite distinctly. When the servant opened the door, Jenkins was sitting quietly and calmly on the pavement, leaning against a tree in front of the steps. The bellknob was still in his hand. The servant turned and whispered to some one behind her. The gentle breeze wafted to the ears of Jenkins these few but expressive words, "Drunk as a fool." Now Jenkins was strongly averse to having that servant entertain any such opinion respecting his condition, and to convince her that he had not reached that state of intoxication supposed to be peculiar to fools, he jumped up, and walked steadily up the steps. His appearance, however, was not such as to impress her with a belief to his sobriety. The suddenness with which he had taken his seat on the pavement had made a considerable rent in a tender portion of his pantaloons, and from this rent a quarter of a yard of "canvas," fluttered gaily in the wind. Of this he was fortunately ignorant, and consequently, unable to account for the half-smothered laugh that broke from the servant as she closed the parlour-door. The young lady was at once informed of the supposed condition of Jenkins, and he was in a few minutes informed that the young lady was suffering with a severe headache and couldn't accompany him. Jenkins had a vague suspicion that the headache was due to the first remark of that servant. It can hardly be said that he was disappointed in being deprived of the company of the young lady; but then it was not pleasant for one of the most sober, moral, and church-going men in the world to be suspected of being drunk, and on such an occasion. His feelings towards the servant were not such as should be indulged in by a meek and lowly Christian. He started off alone, and in a few minutes reached the house whither he had been invited. Here he had no trouble with the bell, and after divesting himself of hat, overcoat, &c., was invited into the parlour.

Now, Jenkins has a peculiar horror of entering a room where there is more than one person, and he'd much rather that one were somewhere else. From the amount of laughing, talking, piano-playing, &c., going on in the parlour, he judged there were about seventy-five persons in there, and the very thought of going in almost made his hair stand on end. It was too late, however, to back out, and he opened the door to go in. The look of surprise on everybody's countenance, and the tittering that he heard in some parts of the room, did not restore his tranquility. Somebody came to his rescue, and proceeded to introduce him to the company. While he was pleasantly engaged, another fellow entered the hall, and while Jenkins was engaged in his seventh bow, and just as he had brought his head into the most convenient position for looking through his legs, the door opened. The door was brought into contact with the rear end of Jenkin's pants, and he assumed a sprawling position.

He was a beautiful object to contemplate as he lay reclining gracefully on the floor, his nose mashed into the carpet, and that white flag spread out in all its beauty. He didn't stay there long, however, but by the united exertions of the crowd he was enabled to rise, and was invited to "take a seat." He made a rush for the nearest chair, and turned to sit down. As he did so some playfully disposed youth removed the chair. He did sit down, but with such force as to shake the whole house. The old folks upstairs were actually thrown out of bed by the force of the "sit down." As his body descended to the floor his feet flew heavenwards. A young lady was sitting in front of him. In a moment she, too, was on the floor, and her chin bore the mark of a boot. Again he was assisted to his feet, and seeing a chair at the farthest corner of the room he went for it. While crossing the room he stepped on a lady's dress. In trying to get off he stepped on it higher up, and tore off about two yards of trail. Then he backed off, and into, another lady's lap. Those who were present say the suddenness with which he left his seat reminded them of their school days, when they used to fix pins in the benches to see the boys go through the ceiling.

After his leap Jenkins brought up against a centre table. In an instant that table was no more. He had made about nine marble slabs out of one. Fancy toys, pieces of glass, flowers, &c., were scattered about in the greatest confusion.

Just about this time he caught a glimpse of himself in an opposite glass. He drew nearer and for a moment he was transfixed with horror, wonder, amazement, and everything of that sort. His eyes assumed the size of an ordinary saucer. And no wonder; for in the glass he saw his face one side of which was covered with bloody scratches, the other with a beard of a week's growth; he saw his head which had not been combed since morning; he saw his shirt put on hind side before; he saw his vest, the bottom button fastened in the top hole; then, as he turned, he saw that flag floating in the breeze. All this he saw, and with a cry, which was a howl, a shriek and a yell altogether, he made a rush for the door, and then for the street. He ran about three miles and stopped at a corner to commune with a lamp-post. It grieves me to say, that for a time, he forgot his Sunday-school teaching. It is hardly necessary to repeat what he said. Some of the expressions he used are familiar to most persons; but most of them he manufactured for the occasion. Those in ordinary use he thought would not do the subject justice

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